

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, Guam, 2002

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		180	7	60.5	15.9
1	Neck, Including Throat	19	18	6.4	32.5
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	19	18	6.4	32.5
2	Trunk	76	6	25.6	19.6
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	10	9	3.3	43.8
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	64	6	21.6	20.6
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	41	4	13.7	24.1
231	Lumbar region	24	8	7.9	29.7
24	Abdomen	--	--	--	--
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	--	--	--	--
3	Upper extremities	39	7	13.2	24.4
31	Arm(s)	26	7	8.6	28.7
310	Arm(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
311	Upper arm(s)	7	3	2.4	51.1
312	Elbow(s)	5	17	1.7	59.9
313	Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
318	Multiple arm(s) locations	10	7	3.4	43.3
32	Wrist(s)	7	12	2.5	50.0
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	6	2	2.1	53.5
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	6	2	2.1	53.5
4	Lower extremities	42	6	14.1	23.8
40	Lower extremities, unspecified	5	6	1.8	58.0
41	Leg(s)	27	20	9.0	28.3
410	Leg(s), unspecified	6	2	2.0	54.9
411	Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	16	20	5.3	35.4
42	Ankle(s)	10	4	3.4	43.3
8	Multiple Body Parts	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, April 2004